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**FINANCING GROWTH AND IMPAIRED FINANCING: A
STUDY ON MALAYSIAN ISLAMIC BANKS**

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UUM
Universiti Utara Malaysia

**MASTER IN ISLAMIC FINANCE AND BANKING
UNIVERSITI UTARA MALAYSIA
MAY 2018**

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ON MALAYSIAN ISLAMIC BANKS**

By

NABILAH WAFA' BINTI MOHD NAJIB



UUM
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**Research Paper Submitted to
Othman Yeop Abdullah Graduate School of Business
Universiti Utara Malaysia
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the
Master in Islamic Finance and Banking**



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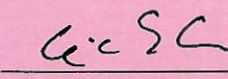
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ABSTRAK

Perbankan Islam di Malaysia telah mencatatkan pertumbuhan yang amat memberangsangkan semenjak dua dekad yang lalu. Namun begitu, tahap pertumbuhan bagi pembiayaan perbankan Islam telah mengalami kemerosotan sejak tahun kebelakangan ini disebabkan oleh beberapa faktor. Tujuan utama kajian ini adalah untuk mengkaji hubungan antara pertumbuhan pembiayaan dan pembiayaan terjejas. Selain itu, kajian ini juga dijalankan bagi mengkaji lain-lain faktor penentu kepada pertumbuhan pembiayaan seperti nisbah modal (CAP), saiz bank (SIZE), keluaran dalaman kasar (GDP), kadar inflasi (INF) dan juga kadar faedah (OPR). Ia dijalankan kerana melihat kepada kepentingan pertumbuhan pembiayaan terhadap perbankan Islam dan limitasi kajian-kajian lepas untuk menentukan dengan jelas faktor-faktor yang menyumbang kepada pembiayaan pertumbuhan bank-bank Islam di Malaysia. Data sekunder telah digunakan daripada 16 buah bank Islam di Malaysia bagi tempoh 2012 – 2016 (80 pemerhatian). Kajian ini menggunakan teknik analisis seperti Statistik Deskriptif, Matriks Kolerasi, Ujian Diagnostik, Ujian Data Panel dan Analisis Regresi Pelbagai. Hasil kajian mendapati bahawa faktor-faktor luaran dan dalaman iaitu GDP, INF, IF dan CAP mempunyai kesan yang signifikan dalam mempengaruhi pertumbuhan pembiayaan bank-bank Islam di Malaysia. Manakala, SIZE dan OPR tidak mempunyai kesan yang signifikan terhadap pertumbuhan pembiayaan. Hasil kajian ini menyediakan bukti-bukti statistik bahawa peningkatan dalam pembiayaan terjejas akan mengurangkan pertumbuhan pembiayaan. Oleh itu, pengkaji memberikan beberapa cadangan bagi pihak bank dan badan penyelaras agar meminimumkan tahap pembiayaan terjejas dan seterusnya membolehkan kadar pertumbuhan pembiayaan bank-bank Islam di Malaysia untuk berkembang.

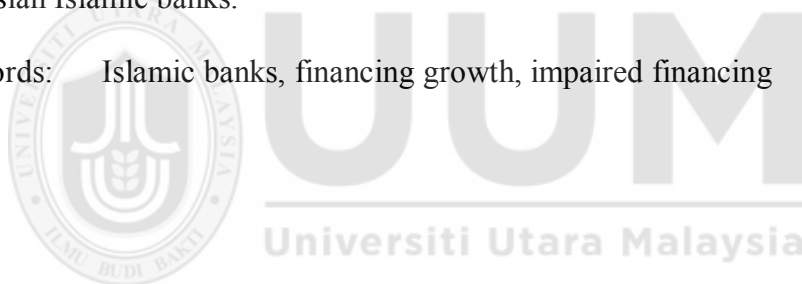
Kata Kunci: Perbankan Islam, pertumbuhan pembiayaan, pembiayaan terjejas

Universiti Utara Malaysia

ABSTRACT

Islamic banking in Malaysia has recorded tremendous development and growth in the last two decades. However, the level of financing growth of Islamic banks has experienced a declination in the recent years due to several factors. The main purpose of this research is to examine the relationship between financing growth and impaired financing particularly. At the same time, it attempts to investigate other determinants of financing growth such as capital (CAP), bank size (SIZE), gross domestic product (GDP), inflation (INF) and overnight policy rate (OPR). This is due to the importance of financing growth towards Islamic banks and lack of empirical research to distinctly establish the determinants of financing growth, especially in Malaysian Islamic banks. The secondary data was used from 16 Islamic banks in Malaysia over the 2012 – 2016 period (80 observations). This study employs Descriptive Statistics, Correlation Analysis, Diagnostic Tests, Panel Data Test and Multiple Regression Analysis as data analysis. The study reveals that external and internal factors, namely GDP, INF, IF and CAP are significantly influencing the financing growth of Malaysian Islamic banks. On the other hand, SIZE and OPR have no significant impact on the financing growth. The results provide statistical evidence that an increase in impaired financing reduces Islamic banks' financing growth. Hence, the researcher suggests several recommendations to bankers and body regulations in order to minimize the level of impaired financing and thus, enabling the expansion of financing growth level in Malaysian Islamic banks.

Keywords: Islamic banks, financing growth, impaired financing



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIBIM	Association of Islamic Banking Institution Malaysia
BIMB	Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad
BNM	Bank Negara Malaysia
CAP	Capital
CEE	Central and Eastern Europe
EURIBOR	Euro Interbank Offer Rate
FEM	Fixed Effect Model
FGROWTH	Financing Growth
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GLS	Generalized Least Square
IF	Impaired Financing
INF	Inflation
KFH	Kuwait Finance House
MOF	Ministry of Finance
NPL	Non-Performing Loan
OLS	Ordinary Least Squares
OPR	Overnight Policy Rate
REM	Random Effects Model
SIZE	Bank Size
VIF	Variance Inflation Factor

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

The research aims to investigate the relationship between financing growth and impaired financing as well as to examine other determinants influencing financing growth of Malaysian Islamic banks. Hence, this research will study on the determinants of Islamic banks financing growth in Malaysia. This chapter comprises of the background of the study to provide a general discussion with regards to selected topic, research problem in order to discuss on arising issue, research questions and research objectives as a guideline to this topic. Besides that, the significance of study, scope and limitation and organization of study will be covered in this chapter too.

1.1 Background of the Study

The history of Islamic banking in Malaysia had started from the establishment of Tabung Haji in 1963 (Mokhtar et al., 2008). Meanwhile, Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad (BIMB) which established in 1983 has been recorded as the first Islamic bank in Malaysia. According to Laldin (2008), the progress of bank was very active and rapidly growing and developing. Thereafter, Malaysia has emerged and recognized worldwide as the first country to actualize the dual banking system which Islamic banks operate side-by-side with the conventional banking system. The implementation has intrigued numerous countries to adopt the dual banking system in their respective countries (Mokhtar et al, 2008).

Islamic banks play the same function like conventional banking as a financial intermediary. Islamic banking system in Malaysia currently consists of 16 banking institutions, which offer several Islamic financial products and services. Today, Islamic

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APPENDICES

Appendix A (List of Islamic banks in Malaysia)

No.	Institution Name	Type and Year of Incorporation
1	Affin Islamic Bank Berhad	Local, 2005
2	Al Rajhi Banking & Investment Corporation (Malaysia) Berhad	Foreign, 2006
3	Alliance Islamic Bank Berhad	Local, 2007
4	AmBank Islamic Berhad	Local, 2006
5	Asian Finance Bank Berhad	Foreign, 2005
6	Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad	Local, 1983
7	Bank Muamalat Malaysia Berhad	Local, 1999
8	CIMB Islamic Bank Berhad	Local, 2006
9	HSBC Amanah Malaysia Berhad	Foreign, 2008
10	Hong Leong Islamic Bank Berhad	Local, 2005
11	Kuwait Finance House (Malaysia) Berhad	Foreign, 2005
12	Maybank Islamic Berhad	Local, 2008
13	OCBC Al-Amin Bank Berhad	Foreign, 2008
14	Public Islamic Bank Berhad	Local, 2008
15	RHB Islamic Bank Berhad	Local, 2005
16	Standard Chartered Saadiq Berhad	Foreign, 2008

Source : Annual Report of Islamic Banks

Appendix B: (Correlation Matrix)

CORRELATIONS

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/VARIABLES=FGROW IF CAP SIZE InGDP InINF InOPR
/PRINT=TWOTAIL NOSIG
/MISSING=PAIRWISE.

```

Correlations

	FGROW	IF	CAP	SIZE	InGDP	InINF	InOPR
FGROW Pearson Correlation	1	-.209	-.226*	.044	.202	-.116	-.127
Sig. (2-tailed)		.062	.044	.696	.072	.306	.261
N	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
IF Pearson Correlation	-.209	1	.585**	-.069	.017	-.120	-.128
Sig. (2-tailed)	.062		.000	.544	.884	.289	.258
N	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
CAP Pearson Correlation	-.226*	.585**	1	.280*	-.056	.005	.002
Sig. (2-tailed)	.044	.000		.012	.620	.965	.985
N	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
SIZE Pearson Correlation	.044	-.069	.280*	1	-.064	.037	.035
Sig. (2-tailed)	.696	.544	.012		.572	.745	.756
N	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
InGDP Pearson Correlation	.202	.017	-.056	-.064	1	.291**	.012
Sig. (2-tailed)	.072	.884	.620	.572		.009	.915
N	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
InINF Pearson Correlation	-.116	-.120	.005	.037	.291**	1	.650**
Sig. (2-tailed)	.306	.289	.965	.745	.009		.000
N	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
InOPR Pearson Correlation	-.127	-.128	.002	.035	.012	.650**	1
Sig. (2-tailed)	.261	.258	.985	.756	.915	.000	
N	80	80	80	80	80	80	80

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Appendix C: (Heteroscedasticity Test)

```
. hettest IF CAP SIZE InGDP InINF InOPR
```

Breusch-Pagan / Cook-Weisberg test for heteroskedasticity

Ho: Constant variance

Variables: IF CAP SIZE InGDP InINF InOPR

chi2(6) = 66.09

Prob > chi2 = **0.0000**

Appendix D: (Auto Correlation Test)

```
. xtserial FGROW IF CAP SIZE InGDP InINF InOPR
```

Wooldridge test for autocorrelation in panel data

H0: no first-order autocorrelation

F(1, 15) = 0.522

Prob > F = **0.4813**

Appendix E: (Hausman Test)

```

Fixed-effects (within) regression      Number of obs      =          80
Group variable: code                  Number of groups   =          16

R-sq:  within  = 0.1186                Obs per group: min =           5
      between  = 0.0380                                avg   =          5.0
      overall  = 0.0195                                max   =           5

                                          F(6,58)            =          1.30
corr(u_i, Xb)  = -0.9449                Prob > F            =          0.2711

```

```

-----
      FROW |      Coef.   Std. Err.      t    P>|t|     [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
      IF |   -2.833292   2.268211    -1.25   0.217    -7.373609    1.707025
      CAP |    .8439295   3.002145     0.28   0.780    -5.165517    6.853376
      SIZE |   48.55756   62.22918     0.78   0.438   -76.00767   173.1228
      lnGDP |  289.3882   154.9887     1.87   0.067   -20.85547   599.6318
      lnINF |  -71.98572   49.12991    -1.47   0.148   -170.3299    26.35848
      lnOPR |  -27.4385   193.2786    -0.14   0.888   -414.3276   359.4506
      _cons | -1472.39   1052.027    -1.40   0.167   -3578.252   633.4713
-----+-----

      sigma_u |   31.878143
      sigma_e |   21.44394
      rho |   .68846592   (fraction of variance due to u_i)
-----

```

```

F test that all u_i=0:      F(15, 58) =      0.52      Prob > F = 0.9176

```

```

. est store fe

```



```
. xtreg FGROW IF CAP SIZE GDP INF OPR, re
```

```
Random-effects GLS regression           Number of obs   =           80
Group variable: code                    Number of groups  =           16

R-sq:  within  = 0.1055                  Obs per group: min =           5
      between  = 0.3937                                avg   =           5.0
      overall  = 0.1478                                max   =           5

                                           Wald chi2(6)      =       12.66
corr(u_i, X)   = 0 (assumed)             Prob > chi2       =       0.0488
```

```
-----+-----
      FGROW |      Coef.   Std. Err.      z    P>|z|     [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
      IF |   -1.271951   1.266264    -1.00   0.315    -3.753782     1.20988
      CAP |   -.825477   .7780381    -1.06   0.289    -2.350404     .6994497
      SIZE |   3.509388   4.03125     0.87   0.384    -4.391717    11.41049
      lnGDP |  189.0004   85.31584     2.22   0.027     21.78443    356.2164
      lnINF |  -45.69866   35.90193    -1.27   0.203    -116.0651     24.66783
      lnOPR | -30.02711   181.7864    -0.17   0.869    -386.3219    326.2677
      _cons | -729.7052   370.6221    -1.97   0.049    -1456.111    -3.299234
-----+-----

sigma_u |           0
sigma_e |   21.44394
      rho |           0   (fraction of variance due to u_i)
-----+-----
```

```
. est store re
```

```
. hausman fe re
```

---- Coefficients ----				
	(b)	(B)	(b-B)	sqrt(diag(V_b-V_B))
	fe	re	Difference	S.E.
-----+-----				
IF	-2.833292	-1.271951	-1.561341	1.881849
CAP	.8439295	-.825477	1.669406	2.899574
SIZE	48.55756	3.509388	45.04817	62.09847
InGDP	289.3882	189.0004	100.3878	129.3936
InINF	-71.98572	-45.69866	-26.28706	33.53803
InOPR	-27.4385	-30.02711	2.588612	65.65301

b = consistent under Ho and Ha; obtained from xtreg

B = inconsistent under Ha, efficient under Ho; obtained from xtreg

Test: Ho: difference in coefficients not systematic

$$\chi^2(6) = (b-B)'[(V_b-V_B)^{-1}](b-B)$$

$$= 1.04$$

$$\text{Prob}>\chi^2 = 0.9842$$

Appendix F: (Random Effect GLS Regression after Robustness Test)

```
. xtreg FGROW IF CAP SIZE InGDP InINF InOPR, re robust
```

```
Random-effects GLS regression           Number of obs   =          80
Group variable: code                   Number of groups  =          16

R-sq:  within  = 0.1055                  Obs per group: min =           5
        between = 0.3937                                avg   =          5.0
        overall = 0.1478                                max   =           5

                                           Wald chi2(6)      =        67.87
corr(u_i, X)  = 0 (assumed)              Prob > chi2      =        0.0000
```

(Std. Err. adjusted for 16 clusters in code)

-----+-----						
	Robust					
FGROW	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
-----+-----						
IF	-1.271951	.6796974	-1.87	0.061	-2.604133	.0602316
CAP	-.825477	.4810278	-1.72	0.086	-1.768274	.1173202
SIZE	3.509388	2.43919	1.44	0.150	-1.271337	8.290112
InGDP	189.0004	69.92273	2.70	0.007	51.95437	326.0465
InINF	-45.69866	10.68785	-4.28	0.000	-66.64645	-24.75087
InOPR	-30.02711	133.3385	-0.23	0.822	-291.3657	231.3115
_cons	-729.7052	250.0629	-2.92	0.004	-1219.82	-239.5909
-----+-----						
sigma_u	0					
sigma_e	21.44394					
rho	0 (fraction of variance due to u_i)					
-----+-----						